

From the Mt. Carmel, Ill., Democrat, Aug. 9.

Oregon Mass Convention.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Illinois, convened at a beautiful grove near Fairfield, in Wayne county, on Thursday, the 7th day of August, 1845,—on motion Col. John S. Hacker, of Union, was appointed President pro tem., and Henry W. Moore, of Gallatin, made Secretary pro tem.

Dr. Daniel Turney, from the committee of arrangements of Fairfield, submitted the names of gentlemen to be officers of the day, as follows:

President of the day:—Hon. Walter B. Scates, of Jefferson.

Vice Presidents:

Col. John S. Hacker, of Union, Maj. Daniel Powell and Col. Samuel Slocum, of White, Thomas S. Hick, Esq., of Gallatin, Col. R. A. D. Wilbanks, of Jefferson, A. P. Corder, Esq., of Williamson, Jos. H. Reed, Esq., of Richland, H. P. Boykin, Esq., of Marion, Dr. James Mahon, of Wabash, Charles Burns, Esq., of Edwards, Charles H. Heard, Esq., of Hamilton, Lyman Trumbull, Esq., of St. Clair, Hon. O. B. Ficklin, Esq., of Coles, James McArthur, Jr., of Randolph, Gen. Alex. Campbell, of Wayne.

Secretaries:

Henry W. Moore, of Gallatin, Finney D. Preston, of Wabash.

The President pro tem. put the question upon their appointment as stated, and the same was carried in the affirmative.

Hon. W. B. Scates, on taking the chair, called the attention of the multitude to the object which had brought them together, and to the right, to assemble to deliberate upon their public affairs, and briefly and impressively gave his concurrence in what seemed to be the views and feelings of his countrymen upon the important subject of the maintenance of the American title to Oregon.

Dr. Daniel Turney, of Wayne, offered the following:

1. Resolved, That the title of the United States to Oregon, between 42 and 45 degrees and 40 minutes north latitude, is clear and indisputable, and has ever been so considered by the Government of the United States.

2. Resolved, That the people of the United States, would not willingly part with any portion of it; and it is therefore inexpedient and unwise to renew the proposition to compromise the pretended claims of Great Britain, heretofore submitted by the Government of the United States.

3. Resolved, That it is incompatible with the honor of this nation to surrender a portion of her territory, to secure another, or to buy her peace.

4. Resolved, That, in our opinion, Great Britain will not renounce her pretended claim by treaty, and therefore it is inexpedient to negotiate upon the subject.

5. Resolved, That the Governments of Europe tolerate none other than monarchies upon that continent; therefore, it is alike the duty and interest of the Government of the United States, in securing her peace and prosperity and the perpetuity of republican institutions, to prevent them from further extending their possessions or jurisdiction upon this continent.

6. Resolved, That this government should not suffer any interference of foreign governments in the politics of North America, Republics, and so soon as such interference is manifest, it should be met by decided remonstrance, and if persisted by prompt and far less pacific action on the part of the United States.

7. Resolved, That the Government of the United States should encourage emigration (thither by giving bounties of land to actual settlers there, and by establishing a line of fortifications from the States, to and in that territory, for the protection of the country of California, and prevent it from falling under British domination or control.

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From the Sunday Times.

Mr. Custis at New York.

The arrival of G. Washington Park Custis, Esq., in this city has been considered an epoch in history. The adopted child of the great Father Patrick, one of the ways near his person, sleeping in the same room, dining at the same table, sharing the same room, and witnessing all done by the illustrious patriot—to whom he left Mount Vernon, his favorite seat; who had his confidence, shared his affections, and who was devoted to his illustrious relative—the arrival in this city of a person, after an absence of fifty years, was an event worthy of public notice. So that after visiting all the places remarkable in the history of our revolution, our worthy friend, Alderman Peters, set apart yesterday for Mr. Custis to receive the visit, at his splendid residence in Lenox Place, not only of the men of the present day, but all those spared by Providence, who were the friends and companions in arms of the great Washington, and it was a very delightful reunion, interesting in all its details.

The last time we believe, Mr. Custis visited New York was with the General, when he came to be inaugurated as President of the United States, which ceremony was performed in the old City Hall, where the Custom House now stands. The chair in which he sat is preserved in the Common Council room, and the iron railing against which he leaned in the balcony, is now a feature at Bellevue.

Washington, it will be remembered, was rowed across the river in a large, and in a large boat, and Mr. Custis, Mr. Ming, sent now in the Custom House, was in the balcony also, and remembers the circumstance, if we mistake not, perfectly well. But to the reunion.

It was about ten o'clock when we entered Mr. Peters' mansion—a fine tenement splendidly furnished, and also furnished by fine grounds, ornaments, &c., a cottage owner, and all the little incidents that go to make a dwelling a sort of paradise. After partaking of the numerous luxuries spread by the hospitable host, we entered the apartments. Such an array of age and worth combined as met our vision, we shall never forget. There were veterans who had fought in the revolution, and who, despite modern customs, still adhere to the old style of dress—the broad skirted coat, breeches, low shoes, and white silk stockings. Here were officers of whom history makes honorable mention—gentlemen who, though journeying among us with the bleaching of many winters upon their heads, are still hale, hearty, vigorous and light-hearted. Yes, there were those who had taken active parts in the battles of their country, and who had lived in that period glorified as "the good old times," and beside them stood the sons of revolutionary times, and their grandsons. In one room, a venerable group, among whom were Major Popham, now aged ninety-three, and Mr. John B. B. of Greenwich street, (this city), but a few months younger; also Major General Van Buren, of Staten Island, and Judges Miller and Lynch, with Mrs. Custis and other ladies. The life of this group was Major Popham, who cracked his jokes with the vigor of youth, and, in his manner, was full of amusing anecdotes, and finally promised himself in marriage to a pretty daughter of Alderman Peters.

The reminiscences recounted by the veterans were most delightful, and we regret that memory will not allow us to transcribe them for the benefit of our readers. The jokes, too, were most piquant, funny, joyous things we have heard for many a day. We have rarely seen in a social group of young men, play and merriment and hilarity. Every venerable relic of the "times that tried men's souls," (and their bodies too) seemed rejuvenated, and animated to fight their battles, and enjoy associations they had experienced, over again. It might have been a great stretch of fancy, a monstrous elongation of imaginative power, that made us suppose that, at one time, the group resembled the print purporting to represent the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

It is quite time to speak of the cause of this unusual gathering, Mr. Custis. His age is about 70. He is a superb specimen of the fine old Virginian gentleman, a much better species of human perfection than the bald-headed "fine old English gentleman." His appearance is striking to a certain degree. He stands, perhaps, five feet six inches—contenance indicative of health and a great deal of animal spirit—his head very bald but to the crown. He dresses in a neat and tasteful style without any pretence to display. He converses in a free, graceful and exceedingly fluent strain, and, as we judge, possessed of conversational powers rarely equalled. During the play and merriment he entertained his visitors with a series of brilliant anecdotes concerning Washington and his contemporaries. "It was on a certain occasion," says Mr. Custis, "that Washington having received an invitation to visit a public place, was favored with a guard of soldiers who were designed to escort him to his destination. He called the captain of the guard and said,

"I shall not require your services. The best guard I can have may be found in the affections of the people."

Mr. Custis remarks that, had a mirror been held before any one living fifty years ago and showed them New York as it is, there reflected, that man would have laughed and called it London, or some other great European city.

"Look," said Mr. C., "at New York during the first hundred years of its existence. It was the chief settlement of a whole colony, a sort of which are incorporated in our dictionary, and which are well protected, with all the natural advantages it ever possessed, yet it remained during the whole of that period an insignificant town. The moment the spirit of liberty touched it, it sprang up, as by magic, to be one of the finest commercial cities in the world."

With remarks of this nature Mr. Custis entertained us the day long. And who can wonder that we speak of the assemblage as something extremely rare; an event which can only occur once in many years, and which may be placed beyond the possibility of occurrence are the youth of the present day have lived the Scriptural allotted term of three score and ten. The spirit of the revolution seemed to animate all present. One old gentleman, nearly ninety, came from New York, and was the heat of the day, to take by the hand his co-religionist, a lady aged 113 was sent for by Alderman Peters, but she had not arrived when we left the house.

We should judge that during the day about two hundred gentlemen, who lived during freedom's great struggle, visited Mr. Peters' hospitable mansion. Almost every visitor had some memento to call to mind that had passed during the life of the illustrious man who was only twenty-five years before the death of Miss Livingston had a gold watch which her father had worn at Gen. Washington's inauguration.

Henry F. Tallmadge brought a sword which was presented to his father by Washington on the field of battle. (We forgot where, and Mr. Tallmadge could not refresh our memory.) Mr. Tallmadge's sword was a fine specimen of the life of the illustrious man who was only twenty-five years before the death of Miss Livingston had a gold watch which her father had worn at Gen. Washington's inauguration.

Major Popham, (formerly aid to Gen. G. Clinton), President of the Cincinnati, wore a gold medal, richly studded with diamonds, which was sent from France by Lafayette to Washington, and by him given to its present possessor. Mr. Custis for himself kissed this beautiful token—he had often seen Washington wear it.

The scene, day and evening, was impressive and beautiful. We should not forget to mention that this city, when Mr. Custis was here before, contained but thirty thousand inhabitants. The best house here then was Bunker's Hotel, on Broadway, and was the residence of the President, who gave up the house to the President. The hotel was at that time considered such a grand building that persons flocked from all parts of the country to see it.

POOR WHITES IN A SLAVE STATE.—On entering the station-house of a railway which was to carry us to our place of embarkation, we found a room with only two chairs in it. One of these was occupied by a respectable looking woman, who immediately rose, intending to give it up to me, as if betraying that she was English, and newly arrived, as an American gentleman, even if already seated, would have felt necessary to rise and offer a chair to any woman, whether mistress or maid, and she, as a matter of course, would have accepted the proffered seat. After I had gone out, she told my wife that she and her husband had come a few months before from Hertfordshire, hoping to get work in Virginia; but she had discovered that there was no work here for poor white people, who were despised by the very negroes if they labored with their own hands. She had found herself looked down upon even for carrying her own child, for they said she ought to have a black nurse. These poor emigrants were now anxious to settle in some free State.—*Lyell's Travels in North America.*

FARMING IN ATTAKAPAS.—The following sketch from the Planter's Banner, shows what may be obtained from the virgin soil of Louisiana, by perseverance and industry.

On our recent trip to Opelousas, we called upon Mr. Joseph H. Moss, a cotton planter living on the Colledge prairie, in the parish of Lafayette, about fifteen miles above New Town. We soon found that he was an *au fait* in agricultural matters, and had quite an interesting conversation. Mr. M. informed us that he came to this State from Georgia, eighteen or nineteen years ago. He had no capital and consequently could not purchase or clear land. He settled on the prairie, (public land) some three or four miles from any wood, and with his own hands fenced in a piece of land, on which with the aid of two little boys, he made sixty dollars worth of cotton the first season. This furnished him with supplies—he fenced in more land, planted some China trees, and made a larger crop of cotton. He gradually increased his farm and has now quite a number of negroes, fifteen or sixteen of them good working hands, and some valuable mechanics. He has four hundred acres of land fenced in, and he has raised on the barren prairie a forest of one thousand trees—mostly catalpas, Chinas, ash, red oak, live oak, chestnut, walnut, hickory, &c. He has between three and four hundred sheep, merino, and saxony, mixed with creole, and a stock of cattle, blooded horses, hogs, &c. For the last ten or twelve years he has bought no negro clothing whatever, except shoes and hats. He has a cotton spinning machine, and flying-shuttle loom, with which he makes clothing for his family and negroes—even shirts, sheeting &c. He buys neither beds or bedding, beef or pork, corn or sugar. He kills his hogs in January or February, and cures them and beef to keep throughout the summer. His home made items are equal to any imported. He makes cane enough for one hoghead of sugar, which is ground up at the nearest plantation. He has all the necessities of life in abundance, and nearly all produced on his own premises. Even his firewood is of his own planting! He has quite a comfortable dwelling, a good kitchen, garden and orchard, a fine gin house, good stables, a blacksmith shop, a house apart for weaving, and every other convenience. He still makes cotton, is educating his children well and teaching them to work—is now about to fence in his entire plantation with the Cherokee Rose vine, and is going ahead with improvements of every kind. He is wealthy, but he cannot keep still—work is the life of him. He reads too—for he takes the Albany Cultivator. What is still more surprising, he has never paid a dollar for his land! This will show what industry and intelligence can do in Attakapas.

WE'LL INDIANS.—Prince Madoe and his Colony.—In the last number of the Investigator, conducted by J. P. Polk, Esq., of Washington City, is an article from the pen of a Welshman, comprising much rare and curious historical information in confirmation of a long existing tradition, that Prince Madoe, of Wales, made a voyage and brought settlers to the Western World in the twelfth century, and that the descendants of these Welsh colonists have been found, if they are not now to be found, among the Indians of the United States. The article is "polite and friendly Mandans" (of whom we have been told not one survives) "were of Welsh origin, many of them having complexions as light as the half-breeds. Among the women particularly, many were whose skins are almost white, with the most pleasing symmetry and proportion of figure; with black, with gray, and with mildness and sweetness of expression, and a serene modesty." Mr. Thompson introduces a letter published in the Gentlemen's Magazine in 1740, from Mr. Morgan Jones, who resided for a time in Virginia, and afterwards sailed to South Carolina, whence with five companions, being in want of provisions, they traveled through the wilderness to Tuscarora country. Here he found an Indian, a Welshman, who spoke Welsh, and was evidently treated for four months, during which he preached to the tribe three times a week in the Welsh language. "Father Richard, of Detroit, stated to the Reverend J. J. Morse (see his report to Congress on Indian affairs) that, in 1793, he was told, at Port Charles, that twelve years before that time, Capt. Lord commanded that port, who heard old people observe that *Mandan Indians* visited them, who conversed intelligently with some Welsh soldiers in the British army."

In 1810, soon after the publication of Mr. Southey's poem, *Madoe*, a workman in London, stated to a friend of Mr. Thompson, that in his youth he had traveled among the Indians in the North-western part of America, and that one occasion he and his companions had fallen in with a white complexioned tribe of Indians, with whom one of the party, a Welshman, carried on conversation in the Welsh language.

There is, then, strong reason to believe in the story of Prince Madoe, and his Colony, and that to a recent record, traces of their existence were to be found among some of our Indian tribes.—*Journal of Com.*

ANGLO-INDIAN WORDS.—English lexicography is indebted to the aboriginal languages of this continent for several words, which, in common use, and some of which are incorporated in our dictionary.

Canoë, a boat constructed of bark, wood, or other native material, propelled by paddles. This word is derived from the Carib term *Canoa*, and its adoption dates as far back as the voyages of Columbus. There is no tribe, however, in North America, which used the same term for the same object.

Wampum, denoting an elongated shell-bead, has its origin in a native name, which was employed, with modifications, by sundry tribes on the Atlantic coast, between Virginia and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The orthography is here given, from the Chippewa, or more properly speaking Ojibwa.

Wigwam, is an Algonquin word, denoting a lodge or tent of bark or skins. It is written *wigwagan* in the old Algonquin; *wegwagan*, in the Ojibwa; *wigwagan* in the Delaware, and various other dialects, for a house, such as Europeans construct.—*H. R. Schoolcraft.*

STRANGE PRACTICE.—A correspondent of the Concordia, La., Intelligencer gives the following sketch of the "practice" in cases of "intermittent" in the Sugar State, which will doubtless be edifying to some of the faculty in the West.

The vast fever we got here is the OREMYTITE; it's pretty tick, its apt to bank on long, but it ain't nuthin' else but that digestive fever that dies over in them hills.

I in girral, mostly, uses it up in a couple of days, I gin a vum in the place, then half an hour after that, five or ten grains of "Old Samson," that's the short name we've got here for calumy. Well, then, when the case looks right, I give about a wine glass full of—And the next day the nigger is fit for quinine, and the kin walk into his work.

The pork and make his hoe fly—its self I has em longer than I tells you on—sometimes in the very beginning of the attack I bleeds, but it wont do, stranger! When the eyes look big and glassy, Old Samson in five grain doses in every half an hour for about five hours is just the thing—its more people killed by bleeding at the wrong time, than this by Old Death itself.

A letter was recently addressed in the Rochester Democrat, addressed to "the prettiest girl in Rochester." On Thursday last a young lady called at the office and demanded the letter thus addressed. The Democrat says that the young gentlemen who wait upon the public inside were thrown all aback by this demand, being too young and inexperienced to decide upon female beauty. They called one of their seniors who came forward and after considerable squinting and ogling through the delivery, they finally gave her the letter. The account leaves us in the dark as to whether the young lady could conscientiously claim it.

THE TWO BROTHERS.—The Count de Ligniville, and Count d'Autricourt, twins, descended from an ancient family in Lorraine, resembled each other so much, that when they put on the same kind of dress, which they did now and then for amusement, their servants could not distinguish the one from the other.

Their voice, gait, and deportment the same, these marks of resemblance were so perfect, that they often threw their friends, and even their wives, into the greatest embarrassment. Being both captains of light horse, the one would put himself at the head of the other's squadron, without the officers ever suspecting the change. Count d'Autricourt having committed some crime, Count de Ligniville never suffered his brother to go out without accompanying him, and the fear of seizing the innocent instead of the guilty, rendered the orders to arrest of no avail. One day Count de Ligniville sent for a barber, and after having suffered him to shave one half of his head, he proceeded to have occasion to go into the next apartment and put his night-gown upon his brother who was concealed there, and taking the cloth which he had about his neck under his chin made him sit down in the place which he had just quitted.

The barber immediately resumed his operation, and was proceeding to finish what he had begun, as he supposed, but to his great astonishment, he found that the head he was shaving was not his brother's, but the person under his hands was the devil, he roared out with terror, and sank down in a swoon on the floor. Whilst they were endeavoring to call him to life, Count d'Autricourt retired again into the closet, and Count de Ligniville, who was half-dressed, returned to his former place. This was a new cause of surprise to the barber, who now imagined that all he had seen was a dream, and he could not be convinced until he beheld the two brothers together. The sympathy that subsisted between the two brothers was no less singular than the resemblance. If one felt sick, the other was indisposed also; if one received a wound the other felt pain; and this was the case with every misfortune that befel them, so that on this account, they watched over each other's conduct with the greatest care, and with the most vigilant attention.

The great danger, however, which they were in, was that they both had often the same dreams. The day that Count d'Autricourt was attacked in France by the fever of which he died, Count de Ligniville was attacked by the same in Bavaria, and was near sinking under it.—*Universal Magazine.*

THE BANKER AND THE CARMAN.—Alluding to the probability that the Rothschilds will contract for the French Loan, the Paris correspondent of the Boston Atlas relates the following anecdote:

"A certain banker, who is well known, has exclaimed, a few days since, 'What's in a name?' for that Rothschild, failed to obtain him credit for six sous. The millionaire had been overtaken in the street by a shower, and no hackney coach presenting itself, stepped into an omnibus which was passing. Arrived opposite the Exchange, he made a sign to the conductor to stop, alighted, and was walking towards the bank of gold, absorbed in the financial operations of the day. 'Stop,' cried the conductor, 'you have not paid your fare.' 'Oh! I forgot,' answered the Baron, and commenced a search in his pockets, which proved to be, unfortunately, empty, a fact which he announced. 'No humbug, farceur,' said the conductor, you must fork over, and be sharp about it, too, for I can't wait here all day.' 'I am sorry I have sous, but here is my card,' said the conductor, throw back the card, cut short the Baron's apology with a volley of oaths. 'Insolent fellow, I am the Baron de Rothschild.' 'Connais pas—I want six sous!' The banker furious, and at the same time amused, drew from his pocket book a coupon of 50,000 francs government five per cent stocks, and handing it to his persecutor, demanded the change. Just at this moment a crowd of people, and a noisy crowd of people, rushed past, and the Baron, who was perfectly satisfied with the result of his search, pocketed the card, and then as if struck with remorse, made a low bow, and assured the Baron that if he was really out of money he would lend him ten francs with pleasure."

VALUABLE SECRET.—"Sarah, I wish you would lend me your thimble. I can never find mine when I want it."

"Why can you not find it, Mary?"

"If you do not choose to lend me yours, I can borrow of somebody else."

"I am willing to lend it to you, Mary. Here it is."

"I knew you would let me have it."

"Why do you always come to me to borrow when you have lost anything, Mary?"

"I will use your things, and always know where to find them."

"How do you suppose I always know where to find my things?"

"I am sure I cannot tell. If I knew, I might, perhaps, sometimes contrive to keep my own."

"This is the secret. I have a place for everything, and after I have done using anything, it is my rule to put it away in its proper place."

"My life does not depend on it, Mary, but my convenience does, very much."

"Well, I never can find time to put my things away."

"How much more time will it take to put a thing away in its proper place, than it will to hunt after it?"

"Well, I'll never borrow of you again, you may depend on it."

"Why! you are not affronted, Mary I hope?"

"O, no, dear Sarah! I am ashamed, and I am determined, now, to do as you do—to have a place for every thing and every thing in its place!"

SAGACITY OF A DOG.—The following curious instance of the intelligence of a dog is related by the Edinburgh Weekly Register: "The animal belonged to a celebrated chemist, who tried upon it the effect of a certain poison, and upon the next day administered a counter-poison, which had the effect of preserving the poor creature's life. The next day another dose was offered him, but he refused to take it, and he would not touch it. Different sorts of poisonous drugs were presented to him but he resolutely refused all. Bread was offered, but he would not touch it; meat, but he turned from it; water, but he would not drink. To re-assure him, his master offered him bread and meat of which he himself ate in the dog's presence; and of that the sagacious animal hesitated not to partake. He was taken to a fountain, but he would not drink, no water but from the spot where the water gushed free and fresh. This continued for several days, until the master, touched by the extraordinary intelligence of the poor creature, resolved to make no more attempts upon him with his poisons. The dog is now very gay and very happy, but will eat of nothing that he does not first see his master touch, nor will he drink except from the purest spot of the fountain."

FONDNESS OF WOLVES FOR BREAD.—The wolf, like the bear, is excessively fond of bread, and after the smell of fresh bread of that fresh baking is surest to attract him. A peasant woman, who had drawn her hot rye loaves out of the oven, quitted her cottage for a few minutes, leaving her two children playing on the bench at which the smoking bread was laid. Scarcely had she turned her back when a enormous wolf sprang in, took no notice of the screaming children, but snatched a loaf from the bench. She hearing screams, hastened back, and, as she reached the door, the wolf bounded out of it with the hot bread in his jaws. "I have heard the old woman often tell the tale," and invariably added "And so I lost my biggest loaf, but never was there a guest more welcome to glads than this!" Another time, when the wolf was to take the common rye-bread, was carrying the hot loaves, towards night, across the court, when she met a large animal, whom she mistook for one of the huge cattle-dogs. But it rose upon her, and she felt the claws upon her arm, ready, at the next moment, to slit the skin, as it is their wont, and read her down. In her terror, she crammed a loaf in the creature's jaws, and he made off with the sop perfectly content.—*Fraser's Mag.*

A QUIETUS FOR CROSS BABIES.—By this we do not mean knocking their brains out against the bed-post, nor any thing of that sort. Nor do we mean giving them paregoric, Duff's elixer